Tropico Interurban Sentinel

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico and the San Fernando Valley

VOL. I. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1911 NO. 41

Tropico Mercantile Company

NO ONE is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it to anyone else| Dickens.

BUTTER! Our Imperial Creamery Co. Butter is one of the finest brands on the market. It is churned daily and every precaution is taken to make it absolutely gilt edge.
Our price Friday and Saturday .....35c perlb.
Storage Butter a good quality 30c lb. usually sold at 35c. ....
Ranch Butter 28c lb.

2 10c pkgs Corn Starch for 15c
2 10c pkgs Gloss Starch for 15c
2 10c pkgs A. &H Soda for 15c
2 10c pkgs Dutch Cleanser for 15c
2 10c cans Eagle Lye for 15c
2 10c bottles Blue for 15c
2 10c bottles Ammonia for ..15c
2 10c cans Peas for 15c
2 10c cans Pork and Beans, Rex, for.....15c

ROLLED OATS! These are Sperry's Extra Cream, at 5c lb. Our Oats are not mixed with wheat, get the pure.

FLAKED HOMINY is a fine Breakfast Cereal, 3 lbs for 25c

SOAPS! Fels Naptha, Ivory, White King, Ben Hur, Rub-no-More, in fact ALL BEST 5c soaps we sell 6 for 25c all the time.
Best Sugar 15lbs. for $1.00. Its cane sugar.

POTATOES! You will always find the best here priced low.

GROUND CHOCOLATE in 1 lb. cans at 25c for Bishop's.
Ground Chocolate in 1lb. cans at 30c for Gherardellis'.
Bishop's Cocoa in ½ lb. cans 20c
Baker's Cocoa in 1 lb cans 45c.

Imported Norway Mackerel 10c each.
Gorton's Codfish cakes (boneless) 20c.
Gorton's Boneless Herring 25c.
Grimsby Smoked Bloaters 3 for 10c.
Norway Herring (kippered) 2 cans for 25c.

Eagle Milk 15c. a can.
Succotash (The Best) 15c can.
Western Corn, 3 cans for 25c.
Maine Corn (sweet and juicy) 2 cans for 25c, 6 for 70c.
Tomatoes (standards) 3 cans for 25c, 90c a doz.
Tomatoes (solid pack) 2 cans for 25c, $1.35 a doz.

ASPARAGUS! Finest quality, peeled Asparagus usually sells at ... our price is 25c.

BEST SODA CRACKERS 10c per lb.

JELLIES! We are overstocked on glasses of jelly (Rex Brand) they are not our best, but a good quality of apple foundation flavored with other friuts,. As long as they last 4 glasses for 25c.
We are Demonstrating Sperry's line of Cereals. Come and try them.
Best Citron Peel, 15c lb.
Best Orange and Lemon Peel 15c lb.
Best Raisins (seeded) 10c for 1 lb. pkg.
Best Raisins (seeded) 12 oz. pkgs., 2 for 15c.
Seedless Sultanas 3lbs. for 25c.
Currants 10c pkg.

RUBBERS for children, ladies and gents priced 65c, 75c and 90c pair.

UMBERALLAS 60c, $1.00 and $1.50 ech.
Wool Jackets $1.50 each.
Jersey Sweaters $2.00 each.
Men's Sweater Coats $3.00 each.
Gloves we have a full line from 25c to $1.75...

Christmas toys, dolls, and things to please the children will arrive in a few days.

WE BELIEVE that a satisfied customer is the house's best advertisement. We have always believed that it is up to us to sell the best goods that he can buy at the least prices consistent with a fair margin of profit—to give the best possible service, prompt, careful delivery, and stand back of every piece of goods we sell with a broad liberal guarantee which really guarantees.

TROPICO Mercantile Co.

Cor. San Fernando Road and Central Avenue

Telephones
Glendale 19 Home 524

To vote Against Consolidation and leave the affairs of the city in the hands of the present capable and efficient Board of Trustees mark your ballot in the lower right hand square as shown below, with the rubber stamp to be found in the voting booth.

Why take chances with mere promises?

	For Consolidation	
	Against Consolidation	X

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Eight days from today and—then?

The Tropico stables for up-to-date rigs.

Don't go to the City and select your Xmas presents. Let the Tropico merchants show you what they have.

Mrs. S. W. Johnson and family of the Tropico hotel, have moved into the Peckham house, Corner of Tropico avenue and Walnut street.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Tropico last Tuesday, the first semi-anual dividend of the bank's profits, in the sum of six per cent. was declared.

George Alexander is chosen to be his own successor as mayor of Los Angeles by a vote of 85,739 as against a vote for Job Harrimon of 51,590.

Spare Ribs and Krout at the Tropico market.

Kid culprits, recently haled before Recorder Shuey, are to have their cases cared for by a brace of Tropico's talented kid attorneys. Judge Shuey being something of a kid himself a kidoo exhibition is promised.

It wil pay you to read McKenney's ad in this issue.

J. A. Grant has moved his jewelry store from his late stand on the San Fernando road, in Tropico, to 620 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. He still retains his citizenship of Tropico, however. In the time that Mr. Grant has had his residence in and business relations with the people of Tropico he has made a host of friends and established a reputation for skill in his art aand a standing for probity and integrity of which he may well be proud.

For livery go to the Tropico stables. (Express and Tranfer.)

The Harriman vote for mayor of Los Angeles is in the neighborhood of 50,000 or about double his vote at the primary. It no doubt includes nearly all the votes the Union Labor and Socialist parties of Los Angeles can muster. In all probability it was not affected one way or the other by the McNamara episode as it no doubt would have been had it developed that he was implicated in raising money for corrupt use in obtaining the McNamara'c aquittal.

Thanksgiving day was the occassion of a reunion of the Hapgood family at the home of Mrs. Geo. Peck. Covers were laid for 21 guests. Those who partook of the old fashioned New England Thanksgiving dinner were Mrs. Delia E. Hapgood, C. C. Hapgood, Madames, Hatty Tiffany, Susie Peck, Mae Burlingham, Alma Dutton, Messrs. Will Tiffany, Geo. Peck, Bert Burlingham, Will Dutton, Richard Tiffany, Howard Peck, Everett Peck, Fred Spear, and Miesses Elise and Ethel Vance, Stella and Annie Miller, Daphne Burlingham Jessie and Dorothy Dutton. Mrs. Hapgood considered it an occassion for greater rejoicing as she had every member of her family with her, in good health, and that they were all settled in dear old Tropico.

STREET AND HOUSE LIGHTING FOR TROPICO.

The cost of street and house lighting for Tropico, it is estimated by experts, will be, for 140 street lights (40 candle power) and 500 house services, including power plant, polling, wiring and 500 meters, complete, something less than $20,0000.00, a bond election for which is called for December 22, 1911. It is estimated by some experts that the income from 500 house services at an average of $1.50 per month will light the street of the city free and pay the city a profit of $300.00 a month. This is our answer to the plea for-going into Glendale for electric lighting for Tropico.

At a Thanksgiving family reunion at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Ayres, Mountain View Avenue, Los Angeles, covers were laid for ten; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moser, Master Stewart Ayres, Master Merton Moser of Tropico and Mr. and Mrs. Myers of Los Angeles.

Visor lodge, K. of P., elected officers last evening for the ensuing year. Those who were chosen are: B. F. Cook, C. C.; T. L. Gillespie, V. C.; H G Van Meter, P.; W. J. Hibbert, M. of W.; F. H. Davis, K. of R and S.; E. L. Young, M. of F.; Charles Jennings, M. of E.; J. W. Gould, M. at A.; Wayne Frank, I. G.; George Howe, O. G.; C. A. Bancroft, trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hatton late of Salt Lake City, are the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carter 114 So. San Fernando Rd. Mr. Hattan is very much pleased with Tropico aand its people and expects to locate here.

Ralph Robinson has removed with his family and busines to Burbank.

MILLINERY REDUCTION.

All trimmed, and untrimmed hats, fancy feathers, at greatly reduced prices.

Hodapp & Weithoff.
606 W 4th St., Glendale.

FUNERAL FLOWERS

Beautiful Wreaths, Pillows Casket sprays and special designs at moderate prices.

..... M. L. Anderson, Florist, 450 E. 6th St., Glendale, Phone 32 J.

There wil be the regular services Cor. Central and Palmer Avenues at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday Dec. 10th. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Morning Subject: Perfectling Holiness." Evening Topic: "The Sovereignty of Christ."

A distinction with a difference. A taxpayer of Tropico is the owner of two city lots, lying along side of each other, one in Tropico and the other in Glendale, both unimproved. The one in Glendale is valued at $750.00 for purposes of taxation by Glendale's assesor. The one in Tropico at $240.00. This taxpayer will not vote to take his Tropico lot into Glendale for purposes of taxation yet a while.

BASKET BALL

A spirited game of basket ball was played on the West Glendale grounds in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 28th, between the grammar school teams of Tropico and West Glendale, at which Tropico won. The score was 22 to 11 in Tropico's favor.

Tropico team: Forwards, Carrie Stone, Myrl Murray; guards, Emily Kopp, manager; Mary Eichbaum, mascot; jumping center, Rebecca Carpenter; running center, Mary Evans, captain.

West Glendale team: Forwards, Agnes Stuf, captain, Betty Thomas, manager; guards, Dorothy Crew, Margret McFinst; jumping center, Ruth Wright; running center, Daphne Burlingham.

FOR SALE—Large air tight heater. See J. F. Harris, Tropico Shaving parlor, San Fernando road, Tropico, Cal.

Get your new house number at the city hall.

The new city directory is out. You should put your new house numbers up.

Get your Xmas goods at Grants Jewelry store.

Bargains in Jewelry at Grants.

Fresh shipment of Beef Scraps, just a little better than you ever used 6 pounds for 25c. or 13 pounds for 50c. at Seymour's.

WANTED—Gardening and House Cleaning by the day or month. In or out of door work. Call at 117 So. San Fernando Road. Sunset phone Glendale 406.

IF SANTA CLAUS

Should bring you a fine photograph of your dearest friend or relative it would please you. Then don't you think your dear ones would appreciate a likeness of yourself.

Camera Portraits

By WESTON have a distinctive air—they are DIFFERENT. They show thought and study in COMPOSITION, TONAL VALUES and TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE. Everything will receive more individual attention than is possible in any of the large "picture factories" where photos are "ground through the mill" in a manner utterly impossible from an artistic standpoint.

Do you simply want a Map of your Face? If not—if you desire a characteristic likeness, make an appointment now for a sitting with the

Weston Studio

Just North of Tropico Ave. on Brand Blvd.

Studio 11-J. Res. 25-J.

Sunset 288 | **Davis Grocery Co.** The Cash Store | Home 438

SAN FERNANDO ROAD, TROPICO

You will soon find us in our new store in the Gabaig block —right across the street from our present location. There we will continue OUR POLICY OF SELLING FOR CASH— cutting our expenses to the very minimum, having no loss from bad accounts, we are thus enabled to give our customers the benefit of Low Price and High Quality.

BEECH-NUT Grape Jelly "You Can't Mistake The Flavor"

Our barrel of Mixed Candy for Christmas just received.
Best Quality Mixed Candy per lb. 15c
Mixed Nuts per lb.....15c
Candied Cala-Arab Figs per lb. .....25c.
Finest California Layer Figs per lb .....15c.
Fancy Christmas cigars in $1.75, $1.25 and 90c boxes.

A Useful Gift is Always Accepted with Appreciation and We Can Supply You With Them

SUCH AS

POCKET KNIVES .....10c and up
SCISSORS—SHEARS .....15c. and up
RAZOR—SAFETY RAZORS.....$1.00 and up
RAZOR STROPS .....25c. and up
SHAVING BRUSHES .....15c and 25c
SHAVING MUGS .....10c and up
CARVING SETS .....75c. and up

SILVER PLATED WARE

COFFEE PERCOLATORS

CARPET SWEEPERS

COOKING UTENSILS

FOOD CHOPPERS .....95c. and up

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

HAMMERS, SAWS AND EVERYTHING IN THE TOOL LINE

COME IN AND LET US SHOW YOU A FEW USEFUL GIFTS

Frank B. McKenney & Son

Sunset 521-J

215-217 San Fernando Road TROPICO, CAL.

Eyes Tested---Glasses Furnished

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Graduate Optometrist in attendance every day from 9 to 5. Evenings by appointment

Guernsey Jewelry Co.

604 West Fourth Street Glendale, Cal.

TROPICO

Livery and Boarding Stable

TROPICO AVENUE WEST OF SAN FERNANDO ROAD

LAUNDRY HORSES. DELIVERY HORSES AND GENTLE DRIVING HORSES FOR LADIES AT REDUCED RATES.

TRANSFER AND EXPRESS

Sunset Phone, 413-W J. H. ADAIR, Prop.

SICK ROOM CONVENIENCES

in great variety are here to help the in valid to recovery. There are hot water bags, fountain syringes, atomizers, sprayers and innumerable other things. As with our drugs and medicines our sick room appliances are selected for their high quality. They have the approval of all physicians.

STORY'S PHARMACY
Both Phones

For the Most Reasonable and Artistc Styles of Landscape Gardening and Home Beautifying

ALSO INSTRUCTIONS ALONG SUCH LINES—CALL ON

W. A. RANGER

1166 Cypress St. TROPICO

Phones: Sunset, 497-J; and Sunset, 311-J.

The Store For You

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings

Julius Salmonson Co.

528 South Main Street Near P. E. Depot LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Phones: Sunset 207 J Home 832
Laundry Agency

Glendale DYE WORKS

CLEANING, PRESSING AND DYEING

Prompt and Satisfactory Service Our Motto

OFFICE 330 BRAND BLVD Glendale, Cal.

Sunset 201 J Home 334

Pulliam Undertaking Company

Claud O. Pulliam, Prop.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

919-921 W. Fourth Street

GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

Tropico Shaving Parlor

J. F. HARRIS, PROP

All Work Guaranteed Firstclass.

Agent for Munger Laundry

SAN FERNANDO ROAD

The Cash SHOE STORE

We have just laid in a new line of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Shoes. A good stock of Men's Work Shoes

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

F R. JONES, Tropico

Tropico Ice and Express

Local Express Work

Phones: Sunset 291 Home 523

Headquarters

Tropico Meat Market

H. G. VANMETER

HOUSE MOVING

Sunset 477-R

HOUSES, BARNS, WIND-MILLS and Structures of every description, moved on short notice.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

FRANK E. BEYEA

(Successor to C. Fishel)

1426 West 5th Street, West Glendale

ATTENTION!

NORMAL INSTRUCTORS!

It may interest you to know that we are conducting a special course of penmanship for normal instructors, who desire to acquire a free, graceful, and practical manner of writing.

Reasonable rates and sure results.

LET US TALK IT OVER WITH YOU.

BROWNSBERGER COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

953-55-57 West 7th St.

VISOR LODGE K. OF P. No. 293

Tropico, Cal.

meets every Monday at 8 p. m. sharp. Visiting Brothers always welcome. Meeting place, Logan's Hall, San Fernando Road. F. H. Davis, K. of R & S.

WANTED MEN'S HATS

Leave your old hat with O. E. Burch, Sentinel Office, and have it made to look like new. Everything look like new. Everything in men's in men's hats cleaned and blocked. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. C. BURCH

Office with Sentinel, Tropico Bank Building.

Attention give to Real Estate, Insurance and Collections

Tropico - - - - - - - - - - Cal

GEO. C. MELROSE

Justice of the Peace

Legal Papers Carefully Drawn

1154 Cypress Street

Office: Sunset 346-J Res. 348-I

HENRY G. PETTIT

Attorney-at-Law, Notary.

Office, 219 Coulter Bldg., Los Angeles

A 1307 Bdway. 1922

Residence: 1265 Blanche Ave., Tropico

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY NEW YORK

A Leading American Company

N. C. BURCH

Resident Agent

TROPICO CAL.

OPPORTUNITY COLUMN

Equity in 5-room bungalow. Lot 40x140. Income. Value $1800;; equity, $660.

Also, 5-room California house. Lot 40x140; value $1300; equity, $800.

Also 5-room cottage. Lot 40x140. value $2400. Equity $1300.

Also long lease of Fish and Chowder House, with restaurant license. Good location; fine opportunity for two active young men.

Will trade for country property or will sell cheap. 122 East Court St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Money to loan on good security. Inquire of J. E. Shuey, City Hall, Tropico. Phone, Glendale 24-R.

We sharpen lawn mowers and scissors, file saws and do general repairing. Pioneer Repair Shop, 115 So. San Fernando Road, Sunset 292-J.

WANTED—Your hats made good as new if left with me, I will guarantee satisfaction. Cleaned and blocked O. E. Burch, Sentinel Office.

In addition to their regular delivery service, the Tropico Meat Market will put on a meat wagon in a few days.

For home made sausage of the most excellent quality, call up Tropico Market.

Fresh meats of the very best cuts at Tropico market.

For Rent: Storeroom in the Gabaig block. Apply to O. E. Burch, Sentinel Office, Bank of Tropico Building. Phone 24-R.

Subscribe for the Home paper, Tropico Interurbar Sentinel. $1.00 per year.

How about that hat you want cleaned? See O. E. Burch at the Sentinel office or Phone 24-R.

You get what you ask for at the Mission Restaurant, 114 So. San Fernando Rd.

It pays to advertise in the Sentinel. Phone 24-R.

You get the best at the Davis Grocery Co.

Blue Blood shoes and other makes at Jones' Shoe Shop, San Fernando Road.

"Did you ever stop to think." "You can drop into Story's and get good refreshing drinks."

All sorts of queer people are necessary to make a world, and there are those who say you are one of the queer kind.

The man who expects something for nothing has a little bandid blood in his veins.

GLASSELL PARK NOTES BY MARGUERATE LOIS LYONS

A most delightful Thanksgiving dinner was given at Long Beach by Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Illo. The guests were, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones tnd two children, Miss Lillian Illo and Mr. Theldred Puckett.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Green spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. William Barber.

Mrs. R. M. Paley has as house guests for the week, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Blase of Boston, Mass.

The Civic Club will meet December 8th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fallang. All members are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Illo have had as their house guests the past week, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones and two children of Anaheim. Mr. and Mrs. Jones left Saturday for Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. C. F. Green entertained at luncheon Wednesday, Mrs. Fanny Eagon of Westlake Park.

The O. N. O. Whist Club met last Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Logan Smith. The hours were spent in playing whist, which passed altogether too quickly for those who know the fascination of the game. The Ladies prize was awarded to Mrs. J. W. Patterson, and Mr. G. W. Lyons won the gentlemen's prixe. The house was tastefully decorated with clusters of holly. A dainty luncheon was served at the close of the games.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Green entertained at dinner Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Caldwell and their four children, Newton, Charles, Katherine and Louise, of Lakeport, Cal.

Mrs. R. M. Paley gave a box party Tuesday evening at the Majestic theater in honor of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Blase. Other members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Gillispie.

John B. Illo was the guest of Mr. O. B. Smith on a hunting party at Coachella last week. The party left Wednesday and returned early Sunday morning with a large quantity of duck.

Mrs. I. M. Edmunds entertained at a Thanksgiving week end houseparty at her Beach home at Alamitos Bay. The guests of the occasion were, Mrs. Charles Welton of Detroit, Mich., Mrs. W. J Hamilton, Miss Ina Sampson of Denver, Colo, Miss Lillian Williamson and Miss Lotta Edmunds.

Miss Alice Manning spent Sunday with Miss Lillian Illo of Moss Avenue.

Mr. Theodore Waage spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. M. B. Gardner.

Mrs. Thomas L. Gillispie, of Glassell Avenue, was hostess last Thursday at an elaborately appointed Thanksgiving dinner. White and purple voilets formed the centerpiece and each lady of the party received a corsage of voilets. Dainty place cards marked the covers for Mrs. R. M. Paley, Mr W. F. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coates and Mr. T. L. Gillispie.

Mrs. William E. Woodhams, who has been the house guest of her sister, Mrs. G. W. Lyons, for the past two months, returned to her home at San Jose, Saturday evening. It is to be regretted that Mrs. Woodhams' ill health precluded the possibility of enjoying the many social affairs planned in her honor, also from participating in trips to many of the nearby, delightful resorts of Southern California. Mrs. Woodhams left for the North very much improved in health.

The Tropico Mercantile Company is the largest and best stocked establishment of its kind in the San Fernando Valley. Automobile delivery will be put on in a few days.

A bouncing youngster of the male persuasion become a welcome guest of Ernest Morgan's home lase Sunday morning. Mother and father proud and happy.

Tom Harrison of the valley machine shops is shipping articles of his manufacture to all parts of the country. Alcohol torches that "won't blow out," in the stiffest gale, with Boston for their destination were among his recent shipments.

MILLINERY REDUCTION

All trimmed and untrimmed hats and fancy feathers at greatly reduced prices. Hodapp & Wiethoff, milliners, 606 West 4th street.

SAYINGS BY ED HOWE

I not only believe in honesty, but that the people are not honest enough. If I knew how many of the people are only half honest, I would not give the figures—they would be so disgraceful.

How good a yawn tastes at about 10 o'clock at night, just before going to bed.

Your friends are not as devoted to you as you think they are.

A man I know is having trouble with his wife, but he is very honorable about it: he says he knows something "on"her, but it is so ter-rible that he won't tell.

TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

The Postoffice Department has established new offices at El Segundo, Los Angeles county, and Stanislaus, Tuolumne county.

All records as to the quality of fowls exhibited were broken at the Oakland Poultry Show. Four of the fowls exhibited were valued at $1000 each.

The three men arrested at Geyserville, one of whom was shot in the shoulder, have proved to be escapes from the Mendocino State Hospital.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Atlanta, Ga., has appointed four of San Francisco's representatives on important committees.

Fifteen Californians have been named by Governor Johnson as delegates from this State to the National Irrigation Congress to convene in Chicago December 5.

Mrs. Oliver T. Bryant of Los Angeles has been named by Governor Johnson as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, to succeed C. Moore of Los Angeles.

J. B. Coryell, of Fair Oaks, Cal., who is now the largest individual orchid grower in the United States, is planning to practically double the production of the rare plants for the next year.

Following the disappearance of M. V. Stanford, Marysville manager for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, on November 4, reports of a shortage of $500 in his accounts have been circulated.

There has been considerable excitement in the Hotel Del Monte, Monterey county, over the threatened removal of the postoffice from the sacred and exclusive precincts of the aristocratic caravansary.

A. Pritchard, secretary of the Placentia Orange Growers' Association and one of the wealthiest growers in Los Angeles, has mysteriously dropped from sight, and his relatives fear that he has met with foul play.

The small amount of money expended by the national Government in irrigation and reclamation work in California as compared with that spent in other Western states is becoming the cause of increasing and vigorous criticism throughout the State.

Governor Johnson announces that he will not interfere with the case of H. H. Hogan, sentenced to serve 100 days in the Merced County Jail for trespassing upon another's land while digging an irrigation ditch for the concern of which he (Hogan) was president.

William H. Storms, mining authority of thirty years' practical experience in the mines of the Pacific Coast, and who is well versed in all the branches of the industry, has been appointed as State Mineralogist by Governor Johnson to succeed Lewis E. Aubury.

Methods for arousing keener interest in and closer observance of September 9th, California State's natal day, have been devised as a direct result of the informal fellowship dinner held by the Past Presidents' Association of the Native Sons recently in San Francisco.

Prohibitionists of Berkeley are jubilant as a result of the announcement made by City Clerk Seaborn that the "sealed package" amendment petition, permitting the sale of liquor in sealed packages at that place, was found to contain an insufficient number of names of qualified citizens.

The discovery of a new process of preparing seeded raisins by which they can be handled entirely before Christmas, eliminating labor and substituting machinery, is announced by a Fresno raisin corporation. The new process prevents the berries "gumming" before being placed in cartons.

Mrs. John Brady, of 1207 Fedora street, Los Angeles, states in a letter which she has written to Chief of Police White at San Francisco that J. W. Hill, the young man who claimed he had lost his memory, but afterward confessed he was faking, had fleeced his family in Los Angeles out of $600 on worthless checks.

The programme for the annual meeting of the County Assessors of the State, to be held in San Francisco, has been arranged by Chief Deputy County Assessor Thomas M. Robinson of Alameda county, who is secretary of the State body. The convention is to convene for three days, commencing at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon of December 6.

The biggest raid ever conducted in Chinatown was made recently in San Francisco when 130 men under the direction of the State Board of Pharmacy swooped down upon the opium dens which honeycomb the Oriental quarter, and breaking into fifty-seven dens, captured 210 persons, $600 worth of opium, 225 layouts and $1400 worth of paraphernalia.

The exact meaning of the constitutional amendment providing that judgment in criminal cases shall not be reversed by the higher courts upon technicalities unless the courts, after reviewing the evidence, are satisfied there has been a miscarriage of justice, will be determined before the Court of Appeals for the First District in San Francisco this week.

Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of San Jose marched on the Superior Court recently to protest against the continuance of the suits of Gardner saloon men against the validity of the annexation election by which 3500 people were added to the city's population, and went away rejoicing as Judge J. R. Welch delivered an opinion affirming the recent election.

Forest Lawn Cemetery

A Memorial Park under perpetual care nestling among the foothills of Tropico.

City Office
Trust and Savings Building
Los Angeles

Cemetery Office
Glendale & San Fernando Road
Tropico Both Phones

Office Phones: Home Glendale 64; Sunset Glendale 49

Tropico Lumber Co. Inc.

A. J. NEIMEYER, Pres. and Treas H. L. McADAMS, Sec. and Mgr.

LUMBER, LATH, SASH, DOORS
Lime and Cement

Mill Work of All Kinds a Specialty

Careful Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

Yard and Mill. 1 Block North S. P. Depot

OFFICE, TROPICO AVENUE, (Hollywood Road) TROPICO, CALIFORNIA

WHERE

Are You Going

YOUR NEXT DAY OFF

?

THERE ARE MANY SPOTS ON THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC YOU HAVE NOT YET SEEN A GREAT VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM.

Beaches
Mountains
Canyons
Valleys

A Particular Place
FOR YOUR PARTICULAR SELF

PACIFIC ELECTRIC — COMFORT-SPEED-SAFETY

FOUR ROUTES EAST

SUNSET

Double Daily Service to New Orleans and East, through Dixie Land.

EL PASO

"GOLDEN STATE LIMITED" The train de luxe, exclusively first class. The "CALIFORNIAN" for both first and second class travel.
The line of low altitudes.

OGDEN

The trail of the Argonauts
The route of the
SAN FRANCISCO
"OVERLAND LIMITED."

SHASTA

The "ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS," to the East through the great northwest.

See Agents

Southern Pacific

Ask the Local Agent

Steamship Tickets to and From All Parts of the World.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Taft Champions the Anti-trust Statute.

NEW REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

Not Repeal or Amendment, but Supplemental Legislation Needed—The Tobacco Trust Decision an Effective One—Federal Incorporation Recommended and a Federal Corporation Commission Proposed—The Test of "Reasonableness."

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

This message is the first of several which I shall send to congress during the interval between the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The amount of information to be communicated as to the operations of the government, the number of important subjects calling for comment by the executive and the transmission to congress of exhaustive reports of special commissions make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the attention of the national legislature at its first regular session.

The Anti-trust Law—The Supreme Court Decisions.

In May last the supreme court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to enjoin the further maintenance of the Standard Oil trust and of the American Tobacco trust and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are epoch making and serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of 1890. The decisions do not depart in any substantial way from the previous decisions of the court in construing and applying this important statute, but they clarify those decisions by further defining the already admitted exceptions to the literal construction of the act. By the decrees they furnish a useful precedent as to the proper method of dealing with the capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established and to preserve the benefit, freedom and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency or progress.

No Change In the Rule of Decision, Merely In Its Form of Expression.

The statute in its first section declares to be illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations" and in the second declares guilty of a misdemeanor "every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

In two early cases, where the statute was invoked to enjoin a transportation rate agreement between interstate railroad companies, it was held that it was no defense to show that the agreement as to rates complained of was reasonable at common law, because it was said that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, whether reasonable at common law or not. It was plain from the record, however, that the contracts complained of in those cases would not have been deemed reasonable at common law. In subsequent cases the court said that the statute should be given a reasonable construction and refused to include within its inhibition certain contractual restraints of trade which it denominated as incidental or as indirect.

These cases of restrant of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which at common law would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect that of being reasonable, and this without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute. In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted in its construction the rule at common law.

It has been said that the court by introducing into the construction of the statute common law distinctions has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of interstate trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

The suggestion is also made that the supreme court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the statute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which in order that it shall be enforceable at all it must be incidental. If it exceed the needs of that contract it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at comman law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power, to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists and others engaged in business violating the statute have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts, but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest sanction.

Force and Effectiveness of Statute a Matter of Growth.

We have been twenty-one years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the states the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly, however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought, and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences and judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

The Remedy In Equity by Dissolution.

In the Standard Oil case the supreme and circuit courts found the combination to be a monopoly of the interstate business of refining, transporting and marketing petroleum and its products, effected and maintained through thirty-seven different corporations, the stock of which was held by a New Jersey company. It in effect commanded the dissolution of this combination, directed the transfer and pro rata distribution by the New Jersey company of the stock held by it in the thirty-seven corporations to and among its stockholders, and the corporations and individual defendants were enjoined from conspiring or combining to restore such monopoly, and all agreements between the subsidiary corporations tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act were enjoined.

In the tobacco case the court found that the individual defendants, twenty-nine in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture, sale and distribution of tobacco in this country and abroad and that this had been done by combinations made with a purpose and effect to stifle competition, control prices and establish a monopoly, not only in the manufacture of tobacco, but also of tin foil and licorice used in its manufacture and of its products of cigars, cigarettes and snuffs. The tobacco suit presented a far more complicated and difficult case than the Standard Oil suit for a decree which would effectuate the will of the court and end the violation of the statute. There was here no single holding company, as in the case of the Standard Oil trust. The main company was the American Tobacco company, a manufacturing, selling and holding company. The plan adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the redivision of the capital and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust and new companies organized for the purposes of the decree and made parties to it and numbering, new and old, fourteen.

Situation After Readjustment.

The American Tobacco company (old), readjusted capital $92,000,000; the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco company (new), capital $67,000,000; the P. Lorillard company (new), capital $47,000,000, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company (old), capital $7,525,000, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture and sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars. The former one tin foil company is divided into two, one of $825,000 capital and the other of $400,000. The one snuff company is divided into three companies, one with a capital of $15,000,000, another with a capital of $8,000,000 and a third with a capital of $8,000,000. The licorice companies are two, one with a capital of $5,758,300 and another with a capital of $2,000,000. There is also the British-American Tobacco company, a British corporation, doing business abroad with a capital of $26,000,000, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, with a capital of $1,800,000, and the corporation of United Cigar Stores, with a capital of $9,000,000.

Under this arrangement each of the different kinds of business will be distributed between two or more companies with a division of the prominent brands in the same tobacco products, so as to make competition not only possible, but necessary. Thus the smoking tobacco business of the country is divided so that the present independent companies have 21.39 per cent, while the American Tobacco company will have 33.08 per cent, the Liggett & Meyers 20.05 per cent, the Lorillard company 22.82 per cent and the Reynolds company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies, both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco company and has been distributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have been declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined. The preferred stock of the different companies has now been given voting power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of the preferred stock to the common was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a very decided change in the character of the ownership and control of each company.

In the original suit there were twenty-nine defendants, who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various distributee companies ranging from 41 per cent as a maximum to 28½ per cent as a minimum, except in the case of one small company, the Porto Rican Tobacco company, in which they will hold 45 per cent. The twenty-nine individual defendants are enjoined for three years from buying any stock except from each other, and the group is thus prevented from extending its control during that period. All parties to the suit and the new companies who are made parties are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination between any of the companies in violation of the statute by way of resumption of the old trust. Each of the fourteen companies is enjoined from acquiring stock in any of the others. All these companies are enjoined from having common directors or officers, or common buying or selling agents, or common offices, or lending money to each other.

Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the decree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

Confiscation Not the Purpose of the Statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Effectiveness of Decree.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the tobacco trust. As Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment approving the decree:

"The extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the federal anti-trust statute is a drastic statute which accomplishes effective results, which so long as it stands on the statute books must be obeyed and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring farreaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the successful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of enforcing this statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not to demolish, but to recreate in accordance with the conditions which the congress has declared shall exist among the people of the United States."

Common Stock Ownership.

It has been assumed that the present pro rata and common ownership in all these companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and is based upon the assumed inefficacy and innocuousness of judicial injunctions. The companies are enjoined from co-operation or combination; they have different managers, directors, purchasing and sales agents. If all or many of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, attempt to secure concerted action of the companies with a view to the control of the market their number is so large that such an attempt could not well be concealed, and its prime movers and all its participants would be at once subject to contempt proceedings and imprisonment of a summary character. The immediate result of the present situation will necessarily be activity by all the companies under different managers, and then competition must follow or there will be activity by one company and stagnation by another. Only a short time will inevitably lead to a change in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued co-operation must disappear. Those critics who speak of this disintegration in the trust as a mere change of garments have not given consideration to the inevitable working of the decree and understand little the personal danger of attempting to evade or set at naught the solemn injunction of a court whose object is made plain by the decree and whose inhibitions are set forth with a detail and comprehensiveness unexampled in the history of equity jurisprudence.

Voluntary Reorganizations of Other Trusts at Hand.

The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the powder trust, with directions by the circuit court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the department of justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

Movement For Repeal of the Anti-trust Law.

But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment we are met by a cry from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business progress, to be an attempt to restore old fashioned methods of destructive competition between small units and to make impossible those useful combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and normal growth.

In the recent decisions the supreme court makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of and enhance prices and create a monopoly.

Lack of Definiteness In the Statute.

The complaint is made of the statute that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden to enable business men to avoid its violation. The suggestion is that we may have a combination of two corporations which may run on for years and that subsequently the attorney general may conclude that it was a violation of the statute and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass such stupendous capital as will enable them to suppress competition, control prices and establish a monopoly they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, without the thought of suppressing competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the time the union is made, nor can they be convicted later unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competition and take the usual methods for doing so and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They can in such a case hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is attributed by the court to the original combination.

New Remedies Suggested.

Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent days by the fear of the continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and have offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the supreme court itself lays down in enforcing the statute.

Supplemental Legislation Needed, Not Repeal or Amendment.

I see no objection, and indeed I can see decided advantages, in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the anti-trust law. The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy and on the other hand to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

Federal Incorporation Recommended.

In a special message to congress on Jan. 7, 1910, I ventured to point out the disturbance to business that would probably attend the dissolution of these offending trusts. I said:

"But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders, but of millions of wage earners, employees and associated tradesmen, must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.

"Generally in the industrial combinations called 'trusts' the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets—in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that, while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful, vexatious and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states with respect to its purely local business. * * *

"Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons, upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation under national auspices of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states."

I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objections has been confirmed by our experience since the enforcement of the anti-trust statute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intrusted with our interstate and foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce.

Government Administrative Experts Needed to Aid Courts In Trust Dissolutions.

The drafting of the decrees in the dissolution of the present trusts, with a view to their reorganization into legitimate corporations, has made it especially apparent that the courts are not provided with the administrative machinery to make the necessary inquiries preparatory to reorganization or to pursue such inquiries, and they should be empowered to invoke the aid of the bureau of corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of the disintegrated parts. The circuit court and the attorney general were greatly aided in framing the decree in the tobacco trust dissolution by an expert from the bureau of corporations.

Federal Corporation Commission Proposed.

I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the department of commerce and labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise.

Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to of aiding courts in the dissolution and recreation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the comptroller of the currency or the interstate commerce commission, which now exercises supervisory power over important classes of corporations under federal regulation.

The drafting of such a federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

Incorporation Voluntary.

I recommend that the federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter.

Only Supplemental Legislation Needed.

The opportunity thus suggested for federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute as construed by the supreme court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to public utilities and which when applied to all business would be a long step toward state socialism.

Importance of the Anti-trust Act.

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to maintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of the individual, his industry, his ingenuity, his intelligence and his independent courage.

For twenty years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew its general purpose and approved. Many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms how by some other statute and in some other way the evil we are just stamping out can be cured if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree? That decree was in no way so drastic or inhibitive in detail as either the Standard Oil decree or the tobacco decree. But did it not stop for all time the then powerful movement toward the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand? Such a one man power could not have been a healthful influence in the republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an interstate commission.

Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1911.

Got a Free Lecture.

The agent for a handsomely illustrated book to be sold on long time credit—a feast to the intellect and an adornment to any library—leaned against the side of the house, caught his breath, clinched his fist and looked skyward.

"What's the matter?" asked a policeman.

"I've met the meanest man," he answered. "I've heard of him, and I've read about him in the papers, but I never expected to meet him face to face."

"Where is he?"

"Up in that building."

"How do you know he's the meanest man?"

"By the way he acted. I showed him this work of art, lectured on it for half an hour, pointed out the engravings, and when I hinted it would be a good thing to order what do you think he said?"

"I don't know."

"He said he never bought books, he didn't have to. He just waited for some idiot of an agent to come along and tell him all that was in 'em and turn over the leaves while he looked at the pictures. Nice, isn't it?"—Epworth Herald.

THE TROPICO WATER COMPANY

Its Exploitations for Selfish Purposes

The Tropico Water Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State Sept. 21, 1886, "to acquire, construct and maintain a reservoir and pipes for storing and distributing such water of Verdugo Canyon as belongs to the members of the company,"—as the Glendale Pipe and Resivoir Company.

Its article of incorporation were first amended some time subsequently and its purposes declared to be "to devolop, acquire, and own water, and to acquire conduct and maintain a reservoir and pipes, for storing and distributing such water of Verdugo Canyon as belongs to the stockholders of this company"—as the Tropico Water Company.

March 6, 1889, its articles of incorporation were a second time amended and its purposes declared to be: "To file upon, appropiate buy, or otherwise acquire water and water rights; to dig and maintain wells and tunnels, and to purchase, own, construct, maintain and operate necessary engines and pumping plants machinery, to purchase acquire and construct ditches, flumes, aqueducts, pipe lines, reservois, and to do all other things necessary to supply water to its own stockholders and not to the public, and to supply and distribute water to its stockholders, together with such water of Verdugo Canyon as belongs to the stockholders of this company—all under such terms and regulations as may be provided by its by-laws. To borrow money and transact any and all business and to do all things connected with the business of the corporation."

At this time the capital stock of the company was $5,230.00 divided into 1064 shares of $5.00 each, and its directors were D. Webster, S. S. Borthick, L. C. Rice, W. H. Bullis and John Hobbbs.

August 19, 1903, its articles of incorporation were, again a third time amended, and its purposes declared to be: "To secure, manage, and control for the mutual benefit of its stockholders, and not for profit, an adequate supply of water for the irrigation of their lands, and for domestic use, and in that connection to purchase, acquire, condemn, own,, hold, sell and convey real and personal property, water, water bearing land water rights, rights of way, easements, licenses, and priveliges; to include shares of stock in other water companies; to own, acquire by purchase, construct, operate and maintain canals, reservoirs(ditches, pipe lines, pumping works, machinery, buildings and other such means, agencies and appliances as the board of Directors of this corporation may from time to time consider necessary or advisable for developing, pumping or storing, gathering, conveying and distribution of such water."

At this time W. A. Thompson, D. Griswold. D. Heald, Hess Brewster and N. C Burch were directors, S. A. Ayres, Secretary and Charles Silent Attorney for the company.

December, 22 1903, the capital stock of the company was increased from 1046 shares of $5.00 each, $5,230.00, to 5000 shares of $5.00 each, $25,000.00.

At this time the Directors of the company were, N. C. Burch, President, E. W. Richardson, D. Griswold, H. Brewster and D. H. Imler, S. A. Ayres was secretary and Charles Silent, Attorney.

In pursance of its powers under the third amendment of its articles the officers of the company were authorized by the Bord of Directors to exchange the company stock for shares of canyon water at the rate of two shares of stock for one share of water.

Under this authority, up to October, 1906, the company had increased its ownership in canyon water to about 1750 shares;—an ownership the Company still retains, a large proportion of which was obtained by exchange with Hugh Glassell—for canyon water. yon water.

June 3, 1907, the Company's articles of incorporation were again, for the fourth time amended. In addition to its other powers, after the elimination of its features as a "mutual water company," its purposes were declared to be: To sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of said water or other property belonging to the corporation, and to sell, exchange, transfer and convey any property of sand corporation which in the judgement of the Board of Directors, may be needed for the said purposes."

At this time the Directors of the board were D. Griswold, M, A, Griswold, E. W. Richardson, Henry P. Thornton and A. W. Collins.

November 7, 1907, the directors of the company were authorized to create a bonded indebtedness and issue the bonds of the company in the sum of $25,000.00 by the vote of stockholders, as follows.

D. Griswold, holding ..3349 shares.
Geo. F. Dutton, holding 56 shares
Ernest J. Morgan, holding 2 shares.
John A. Logan, holding ...3 shares.
E. W. Richardson, holding 54 shares.

A total of 3364 shares, out of the authorized issue of five thousand.

But the bonds issued under this authority were taken up with an issue of $24,000.00 bonds under the certificate authorizing their issue dated October 9, 1908, by the vote of stockholders, as follows:

Enrest J. Morgan, holding 2 shares.
D. Griswold, holding.. 3353 shares.
Henry P. Thornton, holding 19 shares..
Geo. F. Dutton, holding ..2 shares.
M. A. Griswold, holding ..2 shares.
E. W. Richardson, holding 54 shares.
Chas. E. Moser, holding.. 15 sares.

The payment of these bonds is secured by a deed of trust executed by Tropico Water Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, deeding:

Part of Lot 3, Child's Tract (Reservoir site.)

Part of Lot 15, Block B. Heide and Boynton Tract. (Reservoir site on Hill.)

Lots 1 and 2, Breedloves subdivision (Griswold's well.)

Also all water, water rights of way, pipe, flumes and ditches, wells pumping plants, machinery and other appurtenances constituting the water system of the Tropico Water Company; and

Also all real property which said Water Company may hereafter acquire: and

Also all and singular all personal property of every kind and description, now owned and which may hereafter be acquired by the said party of the first part.

The bonds are known as the first mortgage bonds of the Tropico Water Company. They bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semiannually,—$2,000.00 of them become due January 1, 1914, and $2,00.00 annually thereafter, until all are paid —January 1, 1925.

Of the proceeds of these bonds $18,000.00 were paid to D. Griswold, for his well, the hill reservoir site and pumping machinery, at this time is of no practical value, and $6,000.00 for debts and betterment.

The security for the payment of the bonds is the company's water and its distributing system.

Seventeen hundred shares of the water of the canyon is equivolent to 34 inches thereof—if as Mr. Woodberry informs us, 200 inches is its present flow. Thirty four inches of water is 1,762,560 cubic feet a month, sufficient for 3521 services of 500 cubic feet per month, which at $1.50 per service would yield a revenue of

It will be seen that from the date of $5,280.00 per month or $63,360 a year.

We have considered it worth while to give the citizens of Tropico these details of the history and situation of the Tropico Water Company as an issential to their complete understanding of their rights and interests in the premises.

It well be seen that from th date of its organization to January 1907 the Company had acquired and held as trustee of the people of the Tropico water district and for their use and benefit, some 1700 shares the equivalent of 34 inches at present, of the water of Verdugo Canyon.

It is our contention that this water is still the property of the people of the Tropico water district and is still held and controlled by that company for their use and benefit in their municipal capacity as the people of the City of Tropico, Mr. Griswold to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1908, some three years ago, the property was mortagaged to secure an issue of $24,000.00 of the bonds of the Company, $18,000.00 of which were applied to the Griswold purchase.

But this mortgage was not an alienation of the rights of the city and people of the City of Tropico to the use and benefit of their property; it was a mortgaye only for the money with which to pay for more preperty, however worthless it may be, now.

Neither is the ownership of nine-tenths of the stock of the Tropico Water Company by the Consolidated Water Company of Glendale, and acquisition of the property held in trust by the Company for the use and benefit of the City and people of Tropico, nor an extinguishment of that trust.

As Mr. Griswold has explained, the Consolidated Waaer Company is the mere agent in control of the Tropico Water Company, trustee for the City and people of Tropico,and, as above shown, is getting gross income from ti of over $60,000 a year.

We submit that the proper thing to do in the premises is for the beneficiaries of this trust to call the trustee and its agent to an account of their trusteeship. Much rather this than partnership with Glendale, in the matter through consolidation.
now is the time fora lolorlaMjamyf

MUNICIPAL MATTERS

Considering the infinite detail the law imposes and to be observed in having the streets improved, the City has made remarkable progress in that direction. At the rate it is going there will not be an important street in the city left without paved roadway, curbs and sidewalks at the end of the first year of its existence.

ORDINANCE NO. 32

..AN ORDINANCE CALLING A SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, ON THE 22ND. DAY OF DECEMBER, 1911, AND SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE SAID CITY THE PROPOSITION OF INCURRING AN INDEBTEDNESS IN THE SUM OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING, CONSTRUCTING AND COMPLETING BY SAID CITY OF TROPICO OF THE FOLLOWING MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT, TO-WIT: ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUE OF BONDS THEREFOR, AND FOR THE LEVY OF A TAX FOR THE PAYMENT OF SAID BONDS; DESIGNATING THE ELECTION PRECINCT AND POLLING PLACE, AND APPOINTING THE ELECTION OFFICERS FOR SAID ELECTION.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Whereas, the Board of Trustes of the City of Tropico, California, at a regular meeting thereof, held November 16th, 1911, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members duly passed and adopted a resolution determining that the public interest and necessity demand the acquisition, construction and completion by said City of Tropico of a certain municipal improvement, to-wit: Electric Light works, and

Whereas, said Resolution was approved by the executive of said City, to-wit: The President of said Board of Trustees, on said 16th day of November, 1911, at said meeting of said Board, and was duly published on the 23rd day of November 1911, in the Tropico Interurban Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published and circulated in said City of Tropico, and was also printed and posted in at least three public places in said City of Tropico, as directed in said resolution, and

Whereas, the estimated cost of said municipal improvements is Twenty Thousand ($20,000.00) Dollars, and such cost is, and will be, too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual income and revenue of said City.

Sction 2. Now, therefore, a special election is hereby called to be held in the said City of Tropico, on the 22nd day of December, 1911, for the purpose of submiting to the qualified voters of said City the proposition of incurring a debt for the purpose set forth in said resolution, and hereinafter stated.

Section 3. That the object and purpose for which said indebtedness is proposed to be incurred is for the acquisition, construction and completion by said City of Tropico of a certain municipal improvement, to-wit: Electric Light Works. That the estimated cost of such proposed public improvement is Twenty Thousand ($20,000.00) Dollars; that the amount of the principal of the indebtedness to be incurred therefor is the sum of Twenty Thousand ($20,000.00 Dollars, and that the rate of interest to be paid on said indebtedness is five per cent per annum. That if the proposition of incurring the indebtedness for said purpose so submitted at such election receives the requisite number of votes, to-wit: two-thirds of the votes of all the voters voting at such special election, bonds of said City to the amount of Twenty Thousand ($20,000.00) Dollars shall be issued and sold for said purpose.

Said Bonds shall be Forty (40) in number, and shall be issued in the denomination of Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars each, and the principal and interest therof shall be payable in lawful money of the United States. They shall be dated January 2nd, 1912 and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 2nd day of July, and on the 2nd day of January of every year.

Said Forty (40) Bonds shall be payable in the manner following:

One of the said Bonds shall be paid on the 2nd day of January, 1913, and one of said Bonds on the same day and date of each and every year thereafter, at the City Treasury of said City, together with the interest on all sums unpaid at such date.

Section 4. That for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on such bonds the Board of Trustees of said City shall at the time of fixing the general tax levy, and in the manner for such general tax levy provided, levy and colect annually, each year, until said bonds are paid, or until there shall be a sum in the treasury of said City set apart for that purpose sufficient to meet all sums coming due for principal and interest on such bonds, a tax sufficient to pay the annual interest on such bonds, and also such part of the principal therof as shall become due before the time for fixing the next general tax levy.

Said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes levied for municipal purposes, and shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other municipal taxes are collected, and be used for no other purposes than the payment of said bonds and accruing interest.

Section 5. The polls for said election shall be opened at six o'clock of the morning of the day of election, and must be kept open until six o'clock of the afternoon of said day, when the polls shall be closed: provided, however, that if, at the hour of closing, there are any other voters in the polling-place or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote, and have not ben able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. But no one who shall arrive at the polling place after six o'clock in the afternoon shall be entitled to vote, although the polls may be open when he arrives.

The ballots to be used at said election shall be printed in the following form:

To vote on the proposition of incurring a debt for the purpose specified in such proposition, stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the word "Yes" or after the word "No". All marks, except the cross (X) are forbidden. All distinguishing marks or erasures are forbidden and make the ballot void.

If you wrongly stamp, tear or deface this ballot, return it to the inspector of election and obtain another.

Shall the City of Tropico incur a bonded debt of $20,000 for the purpose of acquiring, constructing and completing by said City of Tropico of Electric Light Works?	Yes No

The voter at such election shall mark his ballot by stamping in the appropriate voting square a cross (X) opposite the answer he desires to give. Such cross shall be made with a stamp.

Section 6. That for the holding of such election said City of Tropico shall be, and is hereby consolidated into one municipal election precinct, the boundaries of which said precinct shall be, and are, hereby fixed as the exterior boundaries of the City of Tropico, and the polling place shall be, and is, hereby located at the City Hall, at junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, in said City of Tropico, and the Board of election for such special election is hereby appointed as folows.

Inspectors: Wesley H. Bullis, E. L. Young.

Judges: Joe McFeeters, Andy Stephenson.

Clerks: Abraham B Noble, Wm. B. Pratt.

Ballot Clerks: John W. Stanton, Albert P. Hart.

And the above named persons are hereby appointed to such offices respectively and their compensation shall be $3.00 each, for all services.

Section 7. That in all particulars not recited in this ordinance such election shall be held as provided by law for holding municipal elections in said City.

Section 8. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this ordinance by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Trustees of said City, and its approval by the President of said Board, and shall cause said ordinance to be published once a week for two weeks in the Tropico Interurban Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published less than six days a week in said City of Tropico, and he shall cause the same to be printed and posted, in at least three public places in said City, to-wit:

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City above mentioned, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the Post Office of said City of Tropico, located at southwest corner of San Fernando Road and Central Avenue, in said City, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at the southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Tropico Avenue in said City, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in full force.

Adopted and approved this 29th day of November, 1911.

C. C. RITTINHOUSE,
President of the Board of Trustees of The City of Tropico.
(SEAL)
ATTEST:
S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

State of California, County of Los Angeles, City of Tropico, ss.

I, S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico do hereby certify that the whole number of members of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico is five, and that the forgoing ordinance was passed and adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all its members and approved by the President of said Board at a regular adjourned meeting thereof held on the 29th day of November, 1911, and that the same was passed by the folowing vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Bancroft, Richardson, Rittenhouse and Webster.
Noes: None.
Absent: Hobbs.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Tropico this 29th day of November, 1911.

S. M. STREET,
City Clerk of the City of Tropico.
(SEAL)

CITY TAXES

Taxation for City purposes is now, for this year, very much higher than there is any reason to believe it ever will be again. By another year our streets will be built when the services of City Engineer may be dispensed with; and at the same time, those of the City Attorney. By that time there will be nothing for those high priced officers to do. By that time our electricity plant will be an investment instead of a burden, and our water service reduced to a reasonable rate,—ranking the City's advantages equal if not superior to any in the State

TROLLY LINE EXTENSION INTO VERDUGO CANYON

Offical announcement is made that the Glendale-Eagle Rock trolley line is to be rebult and extended through the Verdugo valley to Monte Vista and La Crescenta. Messrs. Hartranft & Jones are forming a syndicate which will take over the entire Mesneger ranch of 1500 acres, together with one-half nterest in the local trolly line. Ths ranch includes a vineyard tract and lies in a very beautiful valley between the Verdugo and San Rafael hills, with the Sierras above La Crescenta in the background. They contemplate the change of the trolly line into a broad-guage road to be operated along thoroughly modern lines and its extension to tion between Monte Vsta and Los Angeles is a necessity before the former town can be completed. In time the line will have direct connection with Los Angeles though Tropico.

Fresh shipment of Beef Scraps. just a little better than you ever used 6 pounds for 25c. or 13 pounds for 50c. at Seymour's.

NOTICE INVITING STREET WORK PROPOSALS

Pursuant to statute and to Resolution No. 41 of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, adopted November 16, 1911, directing this notice, the undersigned invites and will receive at his office in the City Hall, in the Bank of Tropico Building located at the junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, in said City of Tropico, up to 7:30 o'clock p.m. of Thursday, December 7th, 1911, sealed proposals, or bids, for the folloing street work, to be done according to specification and plans adopted for said work, and on file, to-wit:

First: That all that portion of the roadway of Cypress Street from the Westerly line of Glendale Avenue to the Southerly prolongation across Cypress Street of the East line of Brand Boulevard, and from a line drawn at right angles across said Cypress Street from a point on the North line of said Cypress Street 120 feet West from the Northwest corner of Brand Boulevard and Cypress Street, to the North Easterly line of San Fernando Road, excepting therefrom any portion of the intersection of Central Avenue and Cypress Street, be graded, tamped and oiled, in accordance with the plans and profile on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of Tropico and in accordance with specifications for the grading, tamping and oiling of streets, on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered 9.

Second. That a cement curb be constructed along each line of the roadway of said Cypress Street from the Westerly line of Glendale Avenue to the Southerly prolongation across Cypress Street, of the East line of Brand Boulevard, and from a line drawn at right angles across said Cypress Street from a point on the North line of said Cypress Street, 120 feet west from the Northeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Cypress Street, to the North Easterly line of San Fernando road, including returns at all street intersections (excepting along such portions of the line of said roadway upon which a cement curb has already been constructed to the official line and grade) in accordance with the specifications for the construction of cement curbs on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specigcations being numbered 2.

Excepting that the top of the street face of the curbs shall be placed 11 feet from the property line instead of the distance specified in Specifications Number 2.

Third. That a cement sidewalk five feet in width be constructed along each side of said Cypress Street from the Westerly line of Glendale Avenue to the Southerly prolongation across Cypress Street of the East line of Brand Boulevard and from a line drawn at right angles across said Cypress Street from a point on the North line of said Cypress Street 120 feet west from the North East corner of Brand Boulevard and Cypress Street, to the North Easterly line of San Fernando Road, (excepting such portions of said Cypress Street between said points along which a cement sidewalk four (4) feet or more in width has already been constructed to the official line and grade) said sidewalk to be constructed according to the specifications for cement sidewalk's on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Tropico, said specifications being numbered one.

Section 2. That the said Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico finds upon estimates directed to be furnished, and furnished, by the City Engineer of said City of Tropico, that the total cost of said proposed work or improvement will be greater than fifty (50) cents per front foot along each line of said street so proposed to be improved, as hereinbefore set forth, including the cost of intersection work assessable upon said frontage; and said Board of Trustees determines that serial bonds shall be issued to represent the cost of said work of improvement; said serial bond shall be extended over a period, ending nine (9) years from and after the 2nd day of January next succeeding the date of said bonds, and an even annual proportion of the principal sum thereof shall be payable by coupon on the 2nd day of January every year after their date until the whole is paid, and the interest shall be payable semi-annually by coupon on the second days of January and July respectively of each year, at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum on all sums unpaid, until the whole of said principal and interest are paid. Said bonds shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled, "An Act to provide a system of street improvement bonds to represent certain assessments for the costs of street work and improvement within municipalities, and also for the payment of such bonds," approved February 27th, 1893, and all acts supplementary thereto, or amendatory thereof.

Bidders must file with each proposal or bid, a check payable to the order of the President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, certified by a responsible bank, for an amount which shall not be less than ten per cent of the aggregate of the proposal, or a bond for the said amount and so payable, signed by the bidder and by two sureties, who shall justify before any officer competent to administer oaths, in double the said amount, and over and above all statutory exemptions. In bidding use blanks which will be furnished by the City Clerk upon application.

Tropico, California, November 28th, 1911.

S. M. STREET,
City Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, California.

WANTED—Gardening and House Cleaning by the day or month. In or out of door work. Call at 117 So. San Fernando Road. Sunset phone Glendale 406.

THE TEN DEMANDMENTS

(From the Toronto Globe)

For gross worldly wisdom it would be difficult to surpass the "Ten Demandments" hanging in one of the many salmon canneries at Steveston, Western Canada:

1. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.

2. Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short; and a short day's work makes my face long.

3. Give me more than I expect, and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

4. You owe so much to yourself you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shops.

5. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.

6. Mind your own business, and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

7. Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employe who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.

8. It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

9. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but one for my dollars.

10. Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

WRIGGLING SIGNS

How the Movable Effect is Obtained in Electrical Designs.

A great many electric signs are of the moving type. Walk down most any city street after dark and you will see many illuminated signs of novel and interesting design. Here a long red and blue snake sems to be wiggling from the street to the top of a building. On the other side a wheel is rapidly revolving, below it yellow smoke is issuing in clouds from a huge brown cigar. There is also a large theater sign which suddenly flashes into view, only to disappear after an interval long enough to read it.

It is quite puzzling to the ordinary pedestrian to explain the wonderful light effect. It is apparent that the light is obtained from electricity, but this is about all that is understood. In such signs as where a snake seems to be wriggling along, a cat chases a rat, words that spell themselves letter by letter and in all other similar signs the effect is produced by a mechanical device called a "flasher," which lights the tiny electric sign lamps in the order required to produce the effect. This flasher is driven by a tiny motor.

The flasher is made up of a number of fingers, and each finger drops in its turn upon a metal plate that is electrically connected with a certain letter or series of letters, or, in the case of a snake or rat chasers, with certin bulbs. The flasher is driven rapidly, and in this way the snake can be speeded around its course very swiftly. Where the only effect desired is a sign in which one letter is illuminated at a time the flasher becomes a much simpler device, but in all cases the underlying principle is the same.—New York Tribune.

VIRGINIA COAL OUTPUT INCREASING.

Coal mining in Virginia has made important increases within the past generation. Although not a great coal State Virginia produced over six and one half million tons in 1910.

The State is one of the earliest producers, the figures of the United States Geological Survey showing a small output as far back as 1822. In 1850 the production was 310,000 tons and at that time only two States stood above Virginia. While other States were forging ahead the increase in Virginia was slow until about 1895, when 1,368,324 tons were produced.

In 1900 the production was 2,393,754 tons; and in 1910 it was 6'507,997 short tons.

LIFE—FIFTEEN YEARS

A life sentence for one and fifteen years for the other was the way justice was handed out to the McNamara brothers Tuesday. Several thousand people were in the vicinity of the Court House long before 10 o'clock Tuesday morning waiting to get a glimpse of the dynamiters, but all were fooled as they were sentenced in the Hall of Justice next to the jail. Shortly after 10 o'clock it was learned what the sentence was and there was no demonstration of any kind from the assembled crowd.

THE TARIFF BOARD

What Was Done by Former Commissions

(By Frederic J. Haskin)

Eeveryone who has read anything of the tariff history of the United States knows something about the tariff commission of 1882. That commission went deeply into the matter of tariff legislation and made recommendations to congress, but it was not the first commision to inquire into financial legislation. Just before the close of the civil war congress passed a law providing for the appointment of a revenue commission for the investigation of the condition of the revenues of the country and means for increasing them.

David A Wells was appointed chairman of this commision and the wool and woolen bill of 1867 was partly the result of its work. Again, in 1866, congress, in the revenue act of that year, provided for the appointment of a special commissioner of the revenue whose duty it was to investigate all tariff and internal revenue matters and to report to congress thereon. He was asked to make his report either in the form of a bill or otherwise, giving such modifications of the rates of taxation or of the methods of collecting the revenues and such other facts pretaining to the trade, industry, commerce or taxation of the country as he might find by actual observation of the operation of the law to be conducive to the public interest.

He was given the power to examine the accounts of any officers of the revenue, to summon witnesses and to administer oaths. The office was to terminate in four years at the close of the fiscal year, July 1, 1870. Mr. Wells was appointed to this position. At the beginning of his service on the first revenue commission he was an avowed protectionist. When he completed his work as special commissioner he had become as much of a free trader as he formerly had been a protectionist. He made his reports to congress, but they were not adopted.

The idea of the tariff commission was again quiescent until the session of congress beginning in December, 1879. At that session Senator Eaton, a Democrat from Connecticut, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of tariff commission composed of outsiders, who were to investigate all facts concerning the operation of the tariff and to report to congress. In his next annual message President Arthur recommended the passage of a measure cast along similar lines. On May 6, 1882, by a vote of 151 to 83 the house of representatives passed the tariff commission act. All but about thirty votes in the affirmative were cast by Republicans while all but seven of the votes cast against the measure were cast by Democrats.

It will be seen from this that the Democratic party has been historically opposed to the tariff commission idea. The senate promptly passed the measure, and before the end of the month it had received the signature of the president, and the commissioners, nine in number, were promptly appointed. They were authorized to take into consideration and thoroughly to investigate all the varied questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States so far as might be necessary to the establishment of a judical tariff before a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all interests.

When President Arthur undertook to appoint the tariff commission he found difficulty in getting the right sort of men to serve. He sought the services of William A. Wheeler, former vice-president of the United States, as chairman of the commission, but Mr. Wheeler declined the appointment. Others who refused appointments on the commission were A. A. Lowe of New York Hugh McCulloch, former secretary of the treasury, Erastus Corning and John S. Phelps.

The commission as finally constituted, consisted of John L. Hays of Massachusetts, who was secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Austin M. Garland of Illinois a wool grower; Jacob A. Ambler, a former member of congress; Robert P. Porter of Washington, an expert of the census office; John W. H. Underwood of Alabama, Alexander R. Boteler of West Virginia, Duncan F. Kenner of Louisiana a sugar grower, and William H. McMahon an officer of the New York custom house. Four of the commissioners were personally or officially, directly interested in protected interests. All of them were favorable to the principle of protection, although Mr. Porter once had been strongly inclined to free trade.

The commission organized on July 6,1882. Its chairman instructed the members that they were asked to make a revision, not a destruction, of the existing tariff laws. After mapping out the scope and details of its work the commission adjourned to Long Branch, New Jersey, where it remained for nearly a month. Later it visited Boston, and then journeyed westward until it reached Minneapolis and St. Paul. Then it visited many cities en route southward until it reached Savannah. From that city the course of the commission was through the coast cities to New York, after which it made a trip to Pittsburg and Wheeling and then returned to Philadelphia, where the taking of testimony ended. The commission heard over six hundred witnesses, was sitting seventy-eight days, and visited twenty-nine different places. The amount of testimony taken by the commission covered over 2600 pages of printed matter.

The main results of the work of the tariff commission of 1882 were the recommenedations to congress that the rates then existing be scaled down by an average of approximately one-fourth, and that the schedules be rearranged. One of the conclusions to which the tariff commission came was that "it would seem that the rates of duties under the existing tariff—fixed for the most part during the war under the evident necessity at the time of stimulating to its utmost extent all domestic production—might be adapted, through reduction, to the present condition of peace, requiring no such extraordinary stimulus and in the American manufacturing industries, especially those which had been long established, it would seem that the improvements in machinery and processes made within the last tweney years, and the high scale of productiveness which had become a characteristic of their establishments, would permit our manufacturers to compete with their foreign rivals under substantial reduction from existing duties."

The conflicting interests of the country were revealed in the inquiries of the tariff commission. The wool manufacturers wanted protection on woolens and also wanted free wool and dye stuffs; the iron manufacturers desired a tariff on manufactured products, but wanted free iron ore; the manufacturers of wire wanted a reduction on wire rods such as were used in making wire, while the rod manufacturers wanted a higher duty; the soap manufacturers desired to have caustic soda on the free list, but soap on the dutiable list. The tariff commission sought to satisfy all reasonable demands on all sides, and most of its recommendations eventually were adopted. Those which pertained to the sumplification of the law were adopted with only slight changes.

The bill reported by the commission contained, not including the free list, 631 articles and classifications. Less than twenty-five articles, mainly the cotton and woolen goods and the iron and steel schedules, were matters of contention. The rates of 409 of the 631 articles mentioned in the tariff recommended by the commission were adopted, and between fifty and sixty more articles were given substantially the rates recommended. Of the '70 changes, 98 were fixed at lower rates than those proposed by the tariff commission and 46 at higher rates.

The tariff commission of 1882 had a comparatively short time in which to do its work.

It was required to make its report to congress in December, so that it had approximately only six months in which to makes its investigations and part of its recommendations.

The fact that the tariff classifications made by it, by way of simplifying the law, have continued to the present time is taken by many as showing the value of a tariff commission.

It is interesting to know in this connection that one of the lines of work mapped out by Mr. Taft has been that of still further simplifying the tariff laws.

Those who did not accept the conclusions of the tariff commission of 1882 were inclined to criticise the personnel of the commission.

They assert that four of them were beneficiaries of the tariff and that all of the others were protectionists.

The Democrats in congress refused to support the work of the tariff commission, just as they had refused to vote for its establishment.

It will be seen from the foregoiing that whenever there has been an investigation of the tariff question by any sort of a commission under the authority of congress it has been followed by a report favoring reductions.

From what has been disclosed in the recent past it appears that the work of the presnt tariff board will be no exception to the rule.

It is claimed by Democrats that the tariff rates existing today are even higher than those which the tariff board of 1882 declared ought to be reduced.

The conclusions of the present tariff board will be acted upon by a house of representatives hostile to the principle of protection.

In this it will probably not meet as favorable a reception as did the report of the tariff commission of 1882.

GOOD NATURE IN JAPAN.

They Laugh at Things There That Would Irritate Us Here.

Japan has been called the Third Kingdom of Merry Dreams. Amusement is universal here, and, so far from its being true that "laughter is man's property alone," everybody laughs, except the solemn policeman. Men, women and children, even the very dogs, have a twinkle in their eyes as they stretch themselves out over the middle of the streets and seem to smile as the coolies pulling jinrikishas run around them, for a man would no more think of running over a dog's tail, if the dog did not move, than he would think of pinching his grandfather, and I have been almost jerked out of my jinrikisha by the sudden twist my men have made round the long tail which some lazy cur had stretched across the street. I saw a schoolboy steal up behind another schoolboy and hit him a tremendous thwack over the head with a heavy roll of paper he was carrying. Did the first one angrily threaten or attempt to "punch his head?" Not a bit. He turned round, and they both laughed heartily. Many a time my heart has been in my mouth as my two coolies have plunged headlong into a crowd intent on some street performance and it seemed impossible to avoid knocking down men and women and running over little children. But, no; the coolies raise a great shout, shove half the people one way and half the other, and, as the spokes of the wheels graze their shins and almost take the topknots off the little people, do they turn and hurl curses after us, as a crowd responds to such treatment anywhere else? Not they. They just burst out laughing.—Henry Norman, "The Real Japan."

Daddy Longlegs.

Most people are acquainted with the insect called "daddy longlegs," but not everybody knows that there is evidence to show that this strange little creature, towering high above its fellows on its thread-like stilts, is probably a more ancient inhabitant of America than any representative of the human species. Far back in tertiary time, at the very dawn of the modern world, its ancestors lived, we are told, in great numbers in that part of the continent which we call Colorado. The fossil remains of these insects show the characteristic features that mark them today, although new species have taken the place of the old. Even daddy longlegs knows what evolution is.

Willie's Sensible Answer.

The schoolmaster wanted to know whether the boys had an understanding of the functions of a British consulate. "Supposing," he began, framing his question in the likeliest way to arouse the interest of his hearers—"supposing some one took you up in an aeroplane and after a long, exciting flight dropped you down thousands of miles from home in a country quite foreign, what place would you seek out first of all?"

An eager hand was instantly uplifted.

"Well, Willie, what do you say?"

"Please, sir, the hospital."—London Tit-Bits.

Still In the Fifteenth Century.

In a little town in Bavaria there exists one of the most curious charitable foundations in the world. One of the burghers, Christopher Wanner, died in 1451, leaving his fortune to be devoted to the establishment of a home for aged poor. He stipulated in his will, however, that every old man who was taken in must wear his beard and the same cut of clothes and cap as he himself used to wear. Consequently, after the lapse of 460 years, the ancient pensioners are still to be seen wandering about the streets in the costumes of the fifteenth century.—New York Tribune.

Pertinent Advice.

A student noted for his carelessness in dress once approached Professor Simon Newcomb of Johns Hopkins university for advice. He was thinking of leaving college and going into business, having had a flattering offer.

"Now you know my case, professor," he said, "and if you were in my shoes what would you do?"

The professor looked very serious and replied:

"Black them, of course!"

The Way He Said It.

"I don't think my husband loves me any more."

"Why not?"

"The other day I said to him, John, if I should die would you get married again?' and he said he wouldn't."

"Isn't that all right?"

"Yes, but I wish you could have heard the positive way he said it."—Newark News.

MARRIAGE IN PERSIA.

The Old Woman Matchmaker Is a Very Important Personage.

Persian marriage brokers are old women who always keep themselves in a position to quote the state of the marriage market, which fluctuates. In hard times even girls of good appearance are comparatively a drug. In times of plenty they "rule firm."

The marriage broker is ever a welcome guest where there are daughters to marry, and also in houses where the sons wish to find a suitable bride. The young people are not consulted by the broker. She deals with the parents and generally with the mothers.

Crafty as a horse dealer, she runs glibly over the various advantages, mental, physical and pecuniary, of her clientele of both sexes. So-and-so is a steady, quiet man. Such a one has brilliant prospects—has (important consideration) no other wife. As for Yusui, how good looking he is! And Hassan—no man was ever so good tempered! Of the other sex she sings the praises no less. The skill of Bebe as a housekeeper, the wealth of the ugly daughter of the banker, the dangerous charms of the portionless Zuleikha, she can never say too much about. Her main business is to bargain for the sum to be paid to the father for his daughter's hand—a sum which is usually expended by that father in pots and pans, all of copper, and other utensils, which he presents to his child as her separate property.

The details being settled after much haggling, the young people are engaged, and the marriage broker gets her commission both from the parents of the bridegroom and those of the bride elect.

Among the poor and laboring classes the bargain is arranged on other grounds. The peasant takes a wife for her thews and sinews or her skill at weaving carpets or making cheese, while the bridegroom is or is not eligible according as he may be capable of hard work or may hold some small office or have a bit of land or a shop.

Here the marriage broker is generally an amateur, who conducts the negotiations purely from that love of matchmaking which is such a blessing to the world.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Something Wrong.

A youth dashed into the florist's shop.

"There was something wrong about those red roses you sent the lady on Lincoln avenue," he declared.

"I'm sure they were sent," replied the florist. "I remember the order. You said you wanted the very cheapest ones. A dozen and a quarter. Here, Joe."

The new boy came forward.

"You remember those roses you took to Lincoln avenue? Sure you got the address right?"

"Yes, sir. I took it off the bill for 'em, sir."

"Bring the bill here."

"I can't, sir. I put it in the box with the roses!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

China's Royal Household Doctors.

There are attached to the Chinese royal household quite a number of physicians and surgeons. Each man is paid a regular yearly salary as a sort of retaining fee. The salaries, which are quite what royal doctors' salaries should be, are paid punctually until the emperor or empress becomes ill. Then the doctors' salaries stop. All the united efforts of the medical staff go to bringing about a quick cure. So long as the ruler of China remains ill the doctors get no pay whatever in return for their services. When the monarch is well again the salaries of the retinue of medical men begin once more.

The Pity of It.

Hearing the crash of china, Dinah's mistress arrived in time to see her favorite coffee set in pieces. The sight was too much for her mercurial temper. "Dinah," said she, "I cannot stand it any longer. I want you to go. I want you to go soon. I want you to go right now."

"Lawzee," replied Dinah, "this surely am a coinstence. I was this very minute cogitatin' that same thought in my own mind—I want to go, I thank the good Lawd I kin go, and I pity your husband, ma'am, that he can't go."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Tony Weller's Advice.

"And how long," he asked, "have you been a widow?"

"Oh," she replied, with a blush, "the year was up yesterday. But, indeed, I didn't suppose you were so anxious, dearest. You must give me a month at least to get ready."

When he got outside again, he murmured to himself:

"Now I know what old Weller meant."

Notice of Bond Election

ORDINANCE NO. 32

..AN ORDINANCE CALLING A SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, ON THE 22ND. DAY OF DECEMBER, 1911, AND SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE SAID CITY THE PROPOSITION OF INCURRING AN INDEBTEDNESS IN THE SUM OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING, CONSTRUCTING AND COMPLETING BY SAID CITY OF TROPICO OF THE FOLLOWING MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT, TO-WIT: ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUE OF BONDS THEREFOR, AND FOR THE LEVY OF A TAX FOR THE PAYMENT OF SAID BONDS: DESIGNATING THE ELECTION PRECINCT AND POLLING PLACE, AND APPOINTING THE ELECTION OFFICERS FOR SAID ELECTION.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Whereas, the Board of Trustes of the City of Tropico, California, at a regular meeting thereof, held November 16th, 1911, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members duly passed and adopted a resolution determining that the public interest and necessity demand the acquisition, construction and completion by said City of Tropico of a certain municipal improvement, to-wit: Electric Light works, and

Whereas, said Resolution was approved by the executive of said City, to-wit: The President of said Board of Trustees, on said 16th day of November, 1911, at said meeting of said Board, and was duly published on the 23rd day of November 1911, in the Tropico Interurban Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published and circulated in said City of Tropico, and was also printed and posted in at least three public places in said City of Tropico, as directed in said resolution, and

Whereas, the estimated cost of said municipal improvements is Twenty Thousand ($20,000.00) Dollars, and such cost is, and will be, too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual income and revenue of said City.

Sction 2. Now therefore, a special election is hereby called to be held in the said City of Tropico, on the 22nd day of December, 1911, for the purpose of submiting to the qualified voters of said City the proposition of incurring a debt for the purpose set forth in said resolution, and hereinafter stated.

Section 3. That the object and purpose for which said indebtedness is proposed to be incurred is for the acquisition, construction and completion by said City of Tropico of a certain municipal improvement, to-wit: Electric Light Works. That the estimated cost of such proposed public improvement is Twenty Thousand ($20,000.00) Dollars; that the amount of the principal of the indebtedness to be incurred therefor is the sum of Twenty Thousand ($20,000.00 Dollars, and that the rate of interest to be paid on said indebtedness is five per cent per annum. That if the proposition of incurring the indebtedness for said purpose so submitted at such election receives the requisite number of votes, to-wit: two-thirds of the votes of all the voters voting at such special election, bonds of said City to the amount of Twenty Thousand ($20,000.00) Dollars shall be issued and sold for said purpose.

Said Bonds shall be Forty (40) in number, and shall be issued in the denomination of Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars each, and the principal and interest therof shall be payable in lawful money of the United States. They shall be dated January 2nd, 1912, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 2nd day of July, and on the 2nd day of January of every year.

Said Forty (40) Bonds shall be payable in the manner following:

One of the said Bonds shall be paid on the 2nd day of January, 1913, and one of said Bonds on the same day and date of each and every year thereafter, at the City Treasury of said City, together with the interest on all sums unpaid at such date.

Section 4. That for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on such bonds the Board of Trustees of said City shall at the time of fixing the general tax levy, and in the manner for such general tax levy provided, levy and colect annually, each year, until said bonds are paid, or until there shall be a sum in the treasury of said City set apart for that purpose sufficient to meet all sums coming due for principal and interest on such bonds, a tax sufficient to pay the annual interest on such bonds, and also such part of the principal therof as shall become due before the time for fixing the next general tax levy.

Said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes levied for municipal purposes, and shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other municipal taxes are collected, and be used for no other purposes than the payment of said bonds and accruing interest.

Section 5. The polls for said election shall be opened at six o'clock of the morning of the day of election, and must be kept open until six o'clock of the afternoon of said day, when the polls shall be closed: provided, however, that if, at the hour of closing, there are any other voters in the polling-place or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote, and have not ben able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. But no one who shall arrive at the polling place after six o'clock in the afternoon shall be entitled to vote, although the polls may be open when he arrives.

The ballots to be used at said election shall be printed in the following form:

To vote on the proposition of incurring a debt for the purpose specified in such proposition, stamp a cross (X) in the voting square after the word "Yes" or after the word "No". All marks, except the cross (X) are forbidden. All distinguishing marks or erasures are forbidden and make the ballot void.

If you wrongly stamp, tear or deface this ballot, return it to the inspector of election and obtain another.

Shall the City of Tropico incur a bonded debt of $20,000 for the purpose of acquiring, constructing and completing by said City of Tropico of Electric Light Works?	Yes	
	No	

The voter at such election shall mark his ballot by stamping in the appropriate voting square a cross (X) opposite the answer he desires to give. Such cross shall be made with a stamp.

Section 6. That for the holding of such election said City of Tropico shall be, and is hereby consolidated into one municipal election precinct, the boundaries of which said precinct shall be, and are, hereby fixed as the exterior boundaries of the City of Tropico, and the polling place shall be, and is, hereby located at the City Hall, at junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road, in said City of Tropico, and the Board of election for such special election is hereby appointed as folows.

Inspectors: Wesley H. Bullis, E. L. Young.

Judges: Joe McFeeters, Andy Stephenson.

Clerks: Abraham B Noble, Wm. B. Pratt.

Ballot Clerks: John W. Stanton, Albert P. Hart.

And the above named persons are hereby appointed to such offices respectively and their compensation shall be $3.00 each, for all services.

Section 7. That in all particulars not recited in this ordinance such election shall be held as provided by law for holding municipal elections in said City.

Section 8. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this ordinance by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Trustees of said City, and its approval by the President of said Board, and shall cause said ordinance to be published once a week for two weeks in the Tropico Interurban Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published less than six days a week in said City of Tropico, and he shall cause the same to be printed and posted, in at least three public places in said City, to-wit:

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City above mentioned, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at the entrance to the Post Office of said City of Tropico, located at southwest corner of San Fernando Road and Central Avenue, in said City, and

One copy upon the bulletin board at the southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Tropico Avenue in said City, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in full force.

Adopted and approved this 29th day of November, 1911.

C. C. RITTINHOUSE,
President of the Board of Trustees of The City of Tropico.
(SEAL)
ATTEST:
S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

State of California, County of Los Angeles, City of Tropico, ss.

I, S. M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico do hereby certify that the whole number of members of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico is five, and that the forgoing ordinance was passed and adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all its members and approved by the President of said Board at a regular adjourned meeting thereof held on the 29th day of November, 1911, and that the same was passed by the folowing vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Bancroft, Richardson, Rittenhouse and Webster.
Noes: None.
Absent: Hobbs.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Tropico this 29th day of November, 1911.

S. M. STREET,
City Clerk of the City of Tropico.
(SEAL)

THE SOUTHERN STATES

Their History Rich in Events of Consequence to the Nation

The south is especially rich in points of historic consequence, remarks a writer in Leslie's Weekly. At the outset Virginia was the most populous as well as the most powerful of all the states. As "the mother of presidents" she practically gave the law to the country from the accession of Washington in 1789 to the retirement of Monroe in 1825, except during the four years of John Adams in the presidency. In the next third of a century, with its Hayne, Calhoun, McDuffie and other statesmen of large influence, South Carolina was the center of events in the nation. Texas, with its boundary dispute with Mexico, precipitated the war between the latter and the United States, in which by conquest and purchase we obtained Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, California and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. The necessity for the control of the mouth of the Mississippi incited the negotiation with France which resulted in the annexation of the provinct of Louisiana, by which the area of the United States was sions of territory were rendered inevitable. Florida saw the earliest white settlements which were planted anywhere in the present United States. In the Wautauga colony in Tennessee self government made its advent west of the Alleghanies.

Tropico Interurban Sentinel.

Published Weekly, in the Interest of Tropico and the San Fernando Valley.

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N. C. Burch, Editor and Publisher
O. E. Burch. Business Manager

Sunset Phone 24-R

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1911, at the Post office at Tropico, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vote down consolidation and vote up electric light bonds.

Tropico is contending for the right to live and have a being of its own.

While Glendale's tax bills will be growing larger, Tropicos will be growing less.

Taxes in Glendale will continue to increase. In Tropico they wil continue to diminish.

Got a grudge against the Tropico Board of Trustees? Don't take it out on a whole city full. Forget it!

A city that is not afflicted with some sort of local disorder is an exception. Tropico's will be cured December 16.

Sound an dsolid, with neither froth not flourish, with confidence in its right to home rule. ½ropico marches on to victory.

Glendale must have its city hall and city jail and other expensive para phernalia that Tropico can well dispense wit hand avoid taxes for.

To be, or not to be? That's the question, with the city of Tropico. To die and go to—or, what is worse than all to become .non .est. . Ah, there's the rub.

Our suggestion of the Stepper Block for the site of our educational institution is met with approval. After a year or so Tropico's only local taxation will be for school purposes.

At first they told us Tropico hadn't the legal right to live. Now they tell us it is too puny to live. At first it was a legal cudgel, now it is attempted strangulation—anything to kill it off.

That they can't get their residences and the strets lighted with electricity short of Glendales charity is no longer available for duty in bolstering the the lame cause of the consolidationists.

All the consolidationists were after was electric lights. Now that they are within reach at the hands of our Tropico Board of Trustees talk of going into Glendale for them has subsided perceptibly.

Our friend Ferry is making him self solid with Tropico people in his own way. He proposes winning their favor by handing over to them some of his spare sheckels when the election is over.

Electricity of our own and water a plenty,—what are you pouting about. Oh, come off. Ditch your grouch and join the glads march of loyal neighbors and friends for Tropico and home rule.

The thing to do is for the city of Tropico to take the control of the Tropico Water Company out of the hands of the Consolidated Water Company of Glendale, and fix as well as collect its own water rates. Study the matter as presented elsewhere.

Read about Tropico's water matters in another column, and learn that the city has a water company with an income of $63,000.00 per annum, which the consolidationsts want greater and wealthier Glendale to have a share of,—for sweet charity's sake of course.

Taxpayers of Glendale are showing signs of "bucking" at growing cost of city government. An increase of $100.00 a month for oranmental street lighting and $75.00 a month for official assisstants don't look good to them. But if Tropico can be wheedled into coming to their support it won't look so bad.

Our patrons will surely bear with us for devoting so much of our space to the question of consolidation with Glendale, in as much as it is a matter that is upper most in their minds and of the most vital importance to them in reaching a wise conclusion as to what is best in the premises.

THE TROPICO CONSOLIDATIONISTS APPEAL TO REASON

"Come let us reason together and decide for the best," are a part of the opening words of a four column article in last week's issue of this paper, in which the reasons of the consolidationists for proposing the termination of Tropico's free and independent municipal existence and the merging of the same in that of Glendale are exhaustively presented.

We propose a candid consideration of these reasons.

We are first taken by the consolidationists to the top of the high hill at the east end of Cypress street, and, after the manner of the evil one in the old story, there is pointed out to us the glories of the landscape just the otherside of the Tropico border with the tempting suggesting that ours shall be a marvelous share in that glittering prospect if only we will "bow down and worship"—their idol.

We ought to have thoughts beyond our own yards,—they say.

Letting their thoughts wander over into other folk's (chicken) yards has brought some people to grief, heretofore.

Isn't it safest, then, to beware of temptation and avoid covetousness?

What if it be the truth that the line of separaion between the two cities is not marked by a Chinese wall? Is that any reason for wanting to break over it? Is it a good reason for wanting to share in our neighbor's garden because it has no fence around it? Is it any reason that two families should have the same head because they are adjacent to each other? Or, is it any reason that the owner of a large farm should have the management and proceeds of the smaller farm of his neighbor because of its adjacent position?

The cities of Tropico and Glendale have grown up around entirely separate and distinct nuclei,—nuclei that are a mile and a half to two miles apart. That of Tropico was the Southern Pacific station and depot, post and express offices, and store. That of Glendale was a store, post-office and tourist hotel. As a shipping point, with an overland connection Tropico has always been the more important of the two. Glendale has been brought to the front for its residential advantages alone; Tropico for both residential and business advantages. At all events they have progressed along different lines of development from the start, and would no doubt continue so to do in peace and harmony, but for the intervention of schemers and politicians,—people who with rare exceptions, have something in view besides civic betterment. The consolidationists, for example, profess themselves governed solely by aspirations for the good of all the valley instead of a part. Just the way of some people. Constantly contriving for a part in the affairs of others to the neglect of their own. In the same breath we are told we are too small and insignificant to entitle us to consideration by Los Angeles, but just of the right size for Glendale, however.

Are the people of Tropico ready to confess to an incapacity and insignificance of this low order? If so, it is high time they were seeking the shelter of the protecting wings of Glendale or some other old hen.

The City of Tropico is large enough in territory and population for a city with all the right, powers, previgles and feanchises of a city of the sixth class and that is all Glendale is

Much space is devoted to the discussion of the idea of consolidatian with Glendale as a stepping stone in pavement of the way to consolidation with Los Angeles. This is a waste of breath. Tropico has no thought of consolidation with Los Angeles; neither has Glendale. If they had as the consoliation very well known, a the consolidationists very wllknown, to a two third majority cannot be obtained for it, and moreover it is doubtful if it ever can be. Glendale believes it is independent of consolidation with Los Angeles and the people of Tropico know they are.

The consolidationists reasons for Tropico becoming a part of Glendale; may then be reduced to this: That of wanting to become in name a part of greater Glendale;—So, unless electors want to be a part of Glendale just for the name of having it said they live in Glendale they will vote No, on the question, and that is all there is to the matter. They produce no other reason more substatial.

We submit that a citizen of Tropico has no reason to be ashamed of the City with whose people he has cast his lot;—that no considerable portion of the people of the City have just occasion to vote for taking its name from the place it has occupied for a quarter of century on the map of Los Angeles county.

The Thanksgiving edition of this paper contained a view of Tropico in 1911 constrasted with a view of the City in 1905, showing a growth in six years that could not be less than gratifying in the extreme. The pictures were beautiful, the admiration of even one, friend and foe alike, and hundreds of copies were mailed to the folks "back East" to show them where we are proud to live and how to get here.

We will not say that the only object of these views was to boost Tropico, and advertise its desireability for a home or a business location for that would not be true. Their chief obj ct was to encourage a spirit of pride—an esprit de corps among citizens of Tropico in the support of their City's independence and progress, self-reliance and home rule.

It is not true that Tropico has anything to gain by becoming a part of Glendale. We believe it has everything to lose thereby. We know that we must get our every gain with our own money and buy our own toil and effort. It we would have our streets improved, our homes lighted our water rates reduced, or any other public service we must obtain it and pay for it ourselves. Glendale will not provide it for us, and it is misleading to so represent.

Much of the Consolidationist's article in last week's issue of the Sentinel it was devoted to the demonstration of Glendale's wealth and ability to do things for Tropico—a demonstration wholly unnecessary. We are fully aware of Glendale's wealth and ability to do many things it may have the inclination to do. We are just as well aware of Glendale's freedom from all liability to bond itself by a two thirds vote for electric lights or any other public improvement for Tropico, even if it were to become a part of Glendale. Sensible people of Tropico do not expect it, and other people should not be gulled into believing it.

We repeat that Tropico is in the same category with alo ther of whom it is truthfully said: The lord helps those who helps themselves.

If the people of Tropico vote to go into Glendale with the expectation that Glendale will bond themselves to give them an electric lighting system or any other local benefit. They will exhibit a pusilanimity that is inconcievable from our standpoint, though it seems to be from the standpoint of consolidationists.

Certainly Tropico citizens are not so dense that for a sewer system, a water service system, or an electric light and power service they do not know the district is to be benefitted, whether in or out of Glendale must bear the burden of it.

The consolidationists go to great length to demonstrate the profit to Glendale of its electric lighting system. Sure. A city owned electric lighting system is an investment. But the system proposed for Tropico will be more profitable to the City than Glendale's is as shown elsewhere.

The falacious arguments of the consolidationists to the effect that unity with Glendale is desirable for the benefit it will afford in water matters is also shown elsewhere.

During the first six days of the Land Show at Chicago, forty three thousand people attended Southern Pacific exhibit. One hundred lectures have been delivered and lecture room was used for Kansas day as well as California day. Management of show state that more than seventy percent of the people who attended this show visited the Southern Pacific lectures and lecture room is in strong favor of entire show. Various exhibitors and delegates from out side states award great praise to Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Companies for their enterprise and liberty and that result will be to advantage of states served by this system.

BARACA NOTES.

The Baraca boys are able to give a very favorable report, financially and otherwise, of Mr. Austin's fine lecture on Yellowstone Park last Friday evening. Our next big affair will be the "Golden Rule Bazaar," to be held in the church Friday afternoon and evening, December 9th. A great number of useful as well as oramental articles will be placed on sale at moderate prices by the Baraca and Philathea classes. Things for everyday use many of them suitable for Christmas gifts, will be there. Don't miss it.

Also, we want to see you "guys" at Sunday School.

Several Redondo cars have been pressed into the Pacific Electric's Tropico service.

HIGH SCHOOL ITEMS
BY HAROLD. H. STORY.

The members of our two debating teams are in stiff training, preparing for the debate with Santa Monica, Friday evening, December 15th. Large amounts of material are being complied by both sides and all the neighboring libraries are being ransacked. The principals of Hollywood, Los Angeles Polytechnic, and Los Angeles High schools have been requested to choose the judges.

A talented girl pianist, fourteen years of age, pupil of Professor Friml of Los Angeles, gave a recital before the student body Wednesday afternoon.

The Junior "Stylus," made its appearance Monday afternoon. The paper is unusually good and is a credit to the class which produced it. A special feature is a translation of the Latin play "Dido," made by the last year's Vergil class from the dramatization of the "Aeneid" as presented several years ago.

Miss Stone has returned to her work after a short absence.

Miss Holloway is to give up her instruction of the domestic science department until after the holidays. A supply teacher is being arranged for to take her place.

Two officials of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A., Mr. Cross, director of the boys' department, and Mr. Petty, special worker among high school boys, spoke to the students Tuesday afternoon, of last week. Their special topic was, "Clean speech, clean athletics, and clean life."

Our basketball team was defeated by the Burbank team, Wednesday of last week, on the Burbank grounds, with a score of 21 to 13. It was either a mistake or Burbank has an exceptionally fine team, otherwise they couldn't have touched our boys. Our boy's basketball team met Huntington Park on the home grounds tonight (Wednesday.) They will meet Monrovia on home grounds Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Baumgardt, the noted lecturer is to give a steroptican lecture on "The Legends and castles of the Rhine," in the high school auditorium Friday evening. Mr. Baumgardt is well known as a lecturer and is recognized among the higest circles of learning, science, art, and society. He is highly spoken of by Charles Battell Loomis, the great author and Lyceum manager. The "Los Angeles Times" says:—"No speaker in the lecture field, now before the public, is in the same class with Mr. Baungardt. Popular prices for admission will be charged. Friends and patrons of the school are invited to partake of this treat.

Less than a week ago we were scolding at the law's delay in getting a jury in the McNamara case. Now we are astonished to find the case ended and the prisoners serving sentence at San Quinten, and everybody disappointed.

The citizens of Tropico were treated to campaign literature from Los Angeles the same as if they were voters there. A part of Tropico precinct No. 2 was annexed to Los Angeles two or three years ago, but authorities haven't learned to discriminate a part from the whole.

Oil pumping outfits of the McDonald patent, manufactured at the Valley Machine Shops were shipped over the S. P. to Monarch, Cal., Tuesday.

S. J .Rice and wife were down from Lindsay a few days since for a visit with the folks at home. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Rice and Guy joining, a happy Thanksgiving around the family board was celebrated. The Rice brothers have a fine large orange orchard at Lindsay and are prospering finely. They are native sons of Tropico, and their only regret is they cannot vote to perpetuate its name and idenity next week.

INCUBATION SECRETS

Some wonderful discoveries have been recently made in this field, the most important being a new regulator for automatically controlling Heat, Moisture and Ventilation.

The Geo. H. Lee Company of 225 West Second street, Los Angeles, Cal., has just published a new incubator book that covers all of these new ideas fully, and which will be sent free to any interested person on request.

Tropico Harness Shop

Everything new and up-to-date. Repairing a specialty. Full stock of Collars, etc. All work guaranteed and given prompt attention. Shoes repaired.

J. L. Ferguson, Prop.
110 S. San Fernando Road Tropico

MISSION RESTAURANT
Mr. J. C. Carter, Prop.
A First Class Eating House
Private Dining Room for Ladies and Parties
Chicken Dinners Every Sunday
Short Orders and Good Coffee
ICE CREAM SODA and CANDY
Cigars, etc
114 South San Fernando Road

Charles Hipp Proprietors — Special Orders Solicited
TROPICO HOME
Bakery and Confectionery
ICE CREAM SODA and CANDY
Home Made Bread, Pies, Cakes and Cookies a Specialty
Sunset Phone, Glendale 140-J
San Fernando Road Tropico, Cal.

SEEDS
J. D. SEYMOUR
San Fernando Road and Cypress Streets
Open for Business
SEEDS

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
New Seeds for the garden, lawn and farm; seeds that will grow. Poultry Feed and Supplies of every kind. Do not go to Los Angeles when you can get your feed and supplies here for less money. I handle only the BEST.

DELIVERY VERY PROMPT
Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover, Alfalfa Seed recleaned free from chaff. Use the best Seed and the best Lawn Dressing if you want a good lawn. I have only the best.
Leg Bands, Egg Testers, Sulphur Candles, Sunflower Seed, Millet Seed, Bird Seed.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THIS TRADE

WANTED
You to know that if you have a good snap in Real Estate in Tropico, Glendale or anywhere in San Fernando Valley, I can furnish the buyer. I want lots, houses and acreage on the easiest possible Terms. What have you? See me for snaps.
D. D. MacDONALD
REAL ESTATE
MAIN OFFICE, 602 SOUTH HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles Phones: Main 1151 Home 60264
Glendale 311-J. Branch Office, Cor. Maple and Brand Blvd., Glendale

When you have gas piping to do or want to furnish your house with Gas Fixtures and Lights, Water Heater or Range Boiler, ring up and get an estimate from the
Tropico Stove and Light Co
E. L. Young, Prop.
New number: 115 South San Fernando Road—Sunset 292-J
We sell Gas Flat Irons, Mantles, Globes, Gas Hose and other supplies. Before going elsewhere
It Will Pay You
to look over our stock of New and Second Hand Gas Ranges and Hot Plates, Coal and Wood Stoves, Gasoline and Blue Flame Oil Stoves and Heaters of all descriptions.
We Repair All Kinds of Stoves

R. S. ROBINSON
CYCLERY
Appeal, Overland, National and Echo Bicycle Agency
FIRST CLASS REPAIRING — HARTFORD TIRES
North Store, Tropico Block — Sunset Phone 521-R
San Fernando Road — Tropico, Cal.

Bank of Tropico
Paid up Capital $25,000

OFFICERS
President . . . . . DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . . B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . . JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS
DAN CAMPBELL — B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS — ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS ONE YEAR
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Nov. 10, 1910		Nov. 10, 1911	
Loans	$30,100.00	Loans	$65,700.00
Cash	19,300	Cash	30,000.00
Expense	770.00	Profits	2,400.00
Deposits	34,000.00	Deposits	92,900.00
		Banking House	9,000.00

CASH | CASH | CASH
TROPICO MARKET
JOHN RATHMEL, Prop.
Fresh and Salt Meats
We now have an early delivery leaving at 7:30 a.m. to all parts of the city. Glassell Park, 9 a.m.
Give us your orders for your Thanksgiving turkey
Good Meats and Honest Weights, our Motto
MEAT THE VERY BEST
PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY
Sunset 291 TROPICO, CAL. Home 523

Milk From McMullen's Dairy
Does Not Have to be Boiled to Make it Keep. We Own Our Own Stock and Handle Milk Under the Most Sanitary Conditions
Cooled to Sixty Degrees, Bottled and Delivered Within One Hour After Milking
We are Positively the Only Dairy Under Medical and Veterinary Inspection in the Valley
REFERENCE: Glendale Sanitarium
Phones: Sunset, 154; Home, 1074